



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the same flock came down to the West branch of the Brandywine, where several were shot and found to be in very poor flesh.

The older residents say that many years ago a flock of forty individuals settled in the valley, and having lost their leader, wandered about until all were shot, the last pair existing many months before finally falling victims to the gun.—F. L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Penn.*

RARE WINTER BIRDS AT MERIDIAN, WIS.—December 13, 1893, I shot a Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). There is another individual at the present time which makes its home in an old oak tree near a farm dwelling. It does not appear to move around much, securing its living from a crib of corn a few yards distant.

On January 20, 1894, a fine specimen of American Robin was brought me which was caught by a trapper in a steel trap set for mink. The bait of fresh beef probably lured the bird to the spot. This is the first instance of either of these birds being seen in this part of Wisconsin during mid-winter.—J. N. CLARK, *Meridian, Wis.*

QUEER ACTIONS OF GOLDEN-FRONTED WOODPECKERS.—Mr. O. A. Pfeifer, of this city [San Antonio, Texas], tells me that a pair of Golden-fronted Woodpeckers wanted to make a nest in one of the gallery posts of his house. The birds worked through the pine board and were surprised, doubtless, at finding a ready-made cavity five feet deep. These birds do a house no good, so Mr. P. determined to stop them. He first stuffed some rags in the hole made by the birds, but they pulled them out as fast as he could put them in. Now comes the queer part of it. After pulling out the rags, the birds brought some week-old Mockingbirds from a nest near by, and dropped them into the cavity. Mr. P. heard the young birds crying in the cavity, and saw the Woodpeckers drop one young bird in. The young birds soon died, when the Woodpeckers drew them out and laid them on the gallery. Did the Woodpeckers put the young birds in the hole so that Mr. P. would not close up the entrance and so smother them?—A. H. W. NORTON, *San Antonio, Texas.*

NOTES FROM MICHIGAN.—THE WOODPECKER AS A FLYCATCHER.—I would like to know if catching insects on the wing is a common habit of Woodpeckers. On the evening of July 2, 1894, I was closing a day's observations at the summit of one of the sand dunes by Lake Michigan, when a Woodpecker of the species *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* darted